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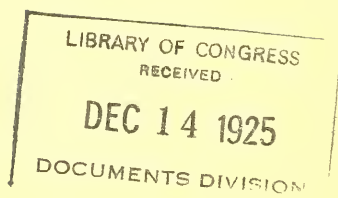


# CLEVELAND IN THE WAR

*A review of work  
accomplished by the  
Mayor's Advisory War  
Committee and work  
proposed during the  
great period of  
reconstruction*

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MYRON T. HERRICK, Chairman

HARRY L. VAIL, Executive Secretary

F. H. GOFF, Treasurer

## CITY OF CLEVELAND

# MAYOR'S ADVISORY WAR COMMITTEE

HON. HARRY L. DAVIS, Mayor

Main 6950

226 CITY HALL

Central 1

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K. BERNREITER	DR. C. A. HAMANN	MRS. D. Z. NORTON
BEN P. BOLE	FRANK S. HARMON	W. P. PALMER
MRS. E. S. BURKE	SALEM A. HART	JOHN PANKUCH
EDWARD BUSHNELL	SAMUEL H. HOLDING	MRS. EDNA B. PERKINS
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V. CAMPANELLA	A. C. KLUMPH	GEO. A. SCHNEIDER
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HON. MYRON T. HERRICK		



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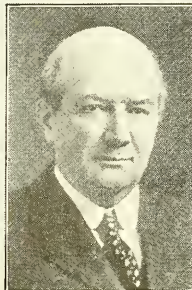
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1. MAYOR HARRY L. DAVIS
2. HON. MYRON T. HERRICK
3. HARRY L. VAIL
4. F. H. GOFF
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13. ANDREW SQUIRE
14. CHARLES A. OTIS



## Cleveland's War Activities



Bombing Plane

**T**HE Advisory War Committee, organized at the call of Mayor Harry L. Davis immediately upon America's declaration of war, has been the main clearing house for every patriotic activity in Cleveland for twenty months.

This committee has watched over the welfare of Cleveland's fighting men from the first, has facilitated the operation of the selective service act, and lessened the inconveniences of the transition from peace to war. It has assumed the burden of food administration for Cleveland and Cuyahoga county, has maintained the city's existing social agencies, which were threatened with disaster in war time, and has conducted the only comprehensive housing survey in Cleveland's history.

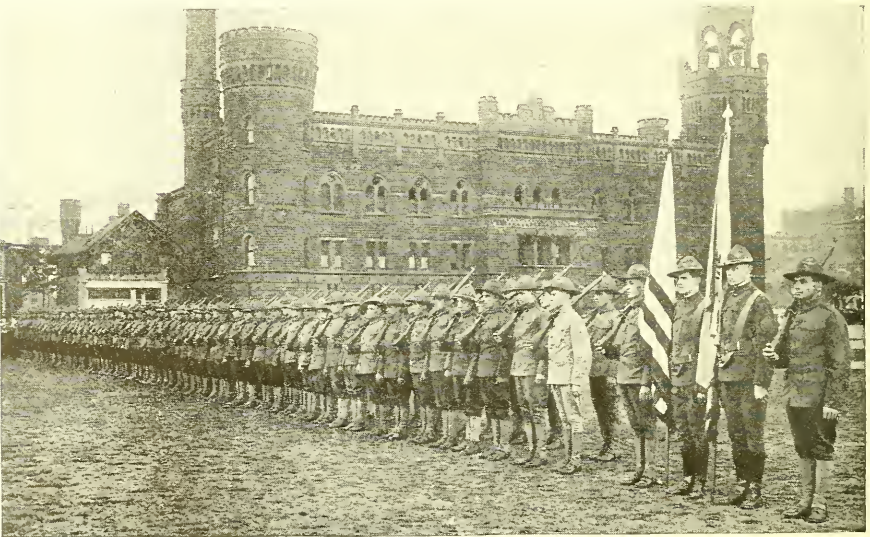
It has conducted work along Americanization lines on a scale altogether unprecedented, has developed war garden activities in Cleveland to a point undreamed of heretofore. Its salaried organization of one hundred and forty employees and ten thousand volunteer workers reached every activity, organization and home in Cleveland, and, by its ready gift of funds, has sustained a score of welfare movements which might otherwise have failed.

But the Advisory War committee's greatest service has been one of compelling co-operation. By virtue of its position and of the character of its membership, it has been able to draw together in work for Cleveland the best brains in Cleveland, and to bring the various civic organizations of the municipality to work together to make Cleveland a community in the best sense.

"We have tried to make Cleveland worth fighting for—to show Cleveland soldiers, and the families of Cleveland soldiers, that their sacrifices and their sufferings have not been in vain. This has been the function of the Advisory War committee. I am sure that it has discharged this function, and should be credited with this success."

## *CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES*

Mayor Davis thus set forth the purpose, and the accomplishment of the organization. Hostilities overseas have ceased, but the work of the war board continues, and already its members are planning for that re-adjustment and reconstruction which must occupy the minds and command the efforts of the city for many months to come.



Ohio Guardsmen, June, 1917



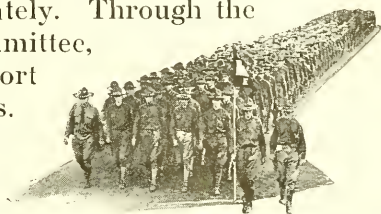
## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

### Care for Soldiers

FIRST of the activities of the Mayor's Advisory War committee, and by far the most important concerned itself with the welfare of Cleveland's fighting men. Immediately upon the mobilization of troops in Cleveland, the war committee was confronted with the

problem of caring for them adequately. Through the medium of its military affairs committee, it accomplished much for the comfort of the guardsmen first called to arms.

In June, 1917, when mobilization of the Ohio National Guard was ordered, no arrangements had been made for their accommodation. The city threw open its parks, and established three camps in as many sections. The Mayor's committee, at its own expense, installed the requisite sewer, water, and light connections, together with many other features for the health and comfort of officers and men.



Blankets were lacking for the men in the armory and camps in the city, and the Mayor's Advisory War Committee purchased three thousand of them. Receiving information that the Cleveland soldiers at Camp Sherman were in tents and suffering from the cold at night, it purchased 2,700 suits of warm flannelette pajamas for the soldiers and sent them to Camp Sherman. It supplied box lunches for men en route to Camp Sheridan, Ala., and it did likewise when, months later, selective service men were ordered to Camp Sherman, O.

The Mayor's Advisory War committee financed and directed advertising and publicity campaigns for enlistments, and took similar action in order that the registration and classification of men drawn under the selective service act might be facilitated. It established a central draft board to assist not only prospective soldiers but their parents, wives or children.

For this work alone \$500 was set aside monthly. In addition the war committee underwrote the salaries of the clerks in the provost general's office, who had charge of draft activities here.



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

The War Committee sent a special committee to twenty training camps and cantonments throughout the United States where Cleveland boys were being trained, to investigate the character of the food furnished the soldiers and their equipment, sanitary conditions in camps and hospital facilities; everything appertaining to the health and comfort of the troops was investigated and it was by calling the attention of the War Department to the report of this committee as to conditions in some of these camps and cantonments that Federal investigation and immediate Governmental action and relief was obtained.

The committee has watched over the interests of the drafted men from the first. Its voluntary speakers have given advice on registration. Thirty school buildings were established as centers where voluntary agents aided in the filling out of questionnaires. It furnished forty-five men of military experience but disqualified for active service to drill drafted men before their departure for training camps. The value of this service becomes apparent when one considers that, of Cleveland men who drilled in this way in the city parks, more than 85 per cent were made non-commissioned officers immediately upon their arrival at the training camps.

The city's roll of honor has grown rapidly in the last few months. There have been deaths from accident or disease among the drafted men in the cantonments. The list of those who gave their lives in battle overseas grows longer every day. To these men the Mayor's Advisory War committee has paid fitting tribute.

It has honored Cleveland's heroes of three wars on Memorial Day, has accorded military funeral to all soldiers who died in training camps, sending out military escort and buglers to pay the last honors. It has sent, also, to every sorrowing family its wreath and card of condolence. It is holding, at stated intervals, impressive memorial services for its dead.

The Mayor's Advisory War committee has been the great

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

agency to meet all emergencies arising from the war. In the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, War Service, Y. M. C. A. and War Chest campaigns, the committee placed all its resources under the direction of the committees carrying on these campaigns. It has rendered notable assistance to the civilian relief department of the American Red Cross, and has accomplished much through its own organization. It has taken up with Washington direct innumerable cases of soldiers' dependents in need, has aided in the adjustment of war risk insurance matters, and has aided financially in the providing of suitable dormitory accommodations for the relatives of soldiers at Camp Sherman. Appropriation for this reached \$30,000.

The committee is also keeping accurate record, through the War Service Record, of the military history of every Cleveland—whether regular guardsman or selective service man, marine or seaman—including the names of his father, mother or other next of kin. Such record, of course, will prove of increasing value in passing years and will always be available for the soldiers, their relatives and friends.

The Mayor's Advisory War committee has undertaken to make Cleveland's fighting men know that Cleveland backs them to the limit and that, if it be possible, neither they nor their dependents shall have cause to regret their sacrifice. It seeks to lighten the burdens which war has laid upon the community, and to arouse the community to a sense of the responsibilities which war has laid upon it.

The Mayor's War Committee would bring home to every soldier, to every member of a soldier's family, and to every man, woman and child of every class and condition in the community, that "their city" is deeply grateful for their unflinching devotion to the cause of the nation.

## *CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES*

### War Gardens

THE increased production of food was absolutely necessary to the winning of the war. The War Garden Committee of the Mayor's Advisory War Committee began a city wide campaign to impress this fact upon the people of this community. The city was divided into 37 food zones and every effort was made by the supervisors of these zones to have every square foot of available soil cultivated. Tractors, traction operated disks, drag plows and harrows were purchased and were furnished free of charge to those desiring to establish war gardens.

The services of farm experts were provided gratis to the war gardeners in order that every possible precaution might be taken to insure a maximum yield from the cultivated acreage.

The results from these efforts were gratifying beyond expectations. Available figures show that Cleveland gardeners during the season of 1918 alone grew enough fresh vegetables to supply the whole army of the United States at its maximum strength—for a period of ten weeks. When it is remembered that the fate of the Allies in large measure depended upon the



Model War Garden in Haymarket District



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

ability of America to furnish food stuffs, the value of Cleveland's contribution in this respect can be more readily understood. To attain this end, war gardening activities in the city were fostered by publication and distribution of thirty-eight thousand agricultural bulletins and twenty thousand instructive booklets on gardening and fifteen thousand series of meetings war board at which the gardeners in methods of cultivation character of crops best yields under

Over 48,500 themselves in these 9,000 visits were mittee's experts to and vacant lot bined area of which



"Hard to Beet"

plant pests. Over people attended a arranged by the its experts coached the most approved tion, such as the that would give the certain conditions. people interested home gardens and made by the com- these "back yard farms," the com- was 4,190 acres.

During 1917 and 1918, \$719,000 worth of food products were thus raised in Cleveland in these gardens. Some of these were so-called "community gardens"; that is, they were cultivated by groups of people bound together through churches, stores or factories.



Backing Up the Boys in the Trenches

### Community Festivals

PROBABLY no activity undertaken by the mayor's committee met with more pronounced success than a series of public exercises it staged under the direction of the department of parks and public property, aided by school authorities. These events were intended primarily as a means of stimulating interest in the nation's cause. They proved equally valuable in emphasizing the city's remarkable community spirit.

The first of these events took place the night of June 14, 1918 (Flag Day), in Wade Park. It was an affair "unparalleled in the city's history," as expressed in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* the next day. It marked the debut of Cleveland's Liberty Chorus of over 2,000 voices, the mightiest chorus ever heard here. Its appearance was coupled with that of fifteen hundred more men, women and children—performers in a pageant, entitled "Freedom for All Forever." The audience numbered 200,000 people.

The last of these affairs in 1918 took the form of an informal dedication of Liberty Row, with presentation of a pageant, "The Supreme Sacrifice." This was in furtherance of the plan of Mayor Davis to make one of the main park boulevards a memorial thoroughfare, as a tribute by the city to her sons who gave their lives for the nation. North Park boulevard running from University Circle up through Shaker Lakes park was chosen and its name changed to Liberty Row. There, a "Victory Oak" will be planted in honor of each of the men who died in the service, each tree to bear a bronze tablet with the name and record of the man whom it honors.



Community Chorus



## *CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES*

### **Women's Activities**

**C**LEVELAND women have not been laggard in war work. Working under the supervision of the Mayor's Advisory War committee, a sub-committee consisting of the heads of all the women's organizations of the city—fraternal, religious, patriotic, philanthropic—has directed an effective campaign to stimulate war activity in Cleveland, and has gone far toward lessening the burdens laid upon the community by war conditions.

This women's committee in its turn organized sub-committees on Food Production, Food Conservation, Child Welfare, Care of Infants, Women and Children in Industry, Nursing, Public Health. It encouraged, with the financial assistance of the mayor's committee, the enlisting and training of nurses and, further, maintained four social agencies in as many



Red Cross Parade

quarters of the city, in order to make more definite and effective appeal to elements of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction.

These centers have been headquarters not only for children but for parents. Entertainments have been given with lectures on food conservation, thrift, care of the home and patriotism, and no less than 35,000 people have attended. They have served to develop community spirit, and to assist the moral and spiritual forces of the city. They have eased the burden of the woman

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

in the home, and of the woman in industry, and have given both a better understanding of duty and of privilege.

The women's committee has organized motor service (volunteer) to serve war interests throughout Cleveland. It has furnished patriotic speakers to the Four Minute Men's organization and to the Home Group, has had a hand in training typists for government work and pupil nurses for public health protection. The nursing section of the women's committee, indeed, has served as a model for the nation. Its chairman, Mrs. Alfred Brewster, is chairman of the national committee which supplied the secretary of war with the plan for army nurse schools.

This Committee, at the request of the National Council of Defense, engaged in community nursing, endeavoring to reduce the amount of unnecessary nursing by trained nurses without affecting unfavorably the interests of the public.

The Mayor's Advisory War committee, in addition to financing this work, has provided a scholarship fund

for pupil nurses, adequate to meet the cost of educating twenty-five young women, and has arranged for courses of instruction in nursing at Western Reserve university.

The work of the women's committee, like that of the Americanization committee, is of truly permanent value, and it is recognized nationally as such. It reflects much credit upon Cleveland and Cleveland's patriotic women.



The Hardest Part of All

## Americanization

WAR has roused America to a realization of its duty to itself and to the strangers within its gates. The Americanization sub-committee, working with the funds and

under the direction of the Mayor's Advisory War committee, has undertaken educational work along this line on a scale *unprecedented* in Cleveland, and it has achieved remarkable results.

This committee, in eighteen months past, has organized classes in English and in citizenship in twenty-six factories, libraries, thirteen foreign churches, three foreign halls, two hospitals and a neighborhood house. It has provided several "hurry-up" classes for men of alien speech who needed acquaintance with the English tongue before their departure for training camps, and naturalization classes for both men and women in many quarters of the city.

With the discontinuance by the Board of Education of their courses on citizenship, the entire responsibility for this work was assumed by the Americanization committee. As a result, it has increased the number of citizenship classes from four a year ago, to thirty-two with an attendance of over 1,000 prospective citi-



A Typical Class in Americanization



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

zens. These are all continuing classes and the men attend till they are ready for naturalization. The Americanization committee also conducted all special classes in private institutions which the Board of Education did not feel authorized to finance.

Most of the English and citizenship classes are composed of both men and women which seems the natural and satisfactory way. The following races were represented:

Armenian	Hungarian	Rumanian
Austrian	Italian	Russian
Bohemian	Jewish	Ruthenian
Croatian	Lithuanian	Serbian
Danish	Moravian	Slovak
Dutch	Negro	Slovenian
Finnish	Norwegian	Spanish
German	Polish	Swedish
Greek	Portuguese	Syrian



Old and Young in this English Class

Many of the foreign born, handicapped by not knowing English and without any knowledge of our customs, were bewildered by the technicalities of the many war measures. To assist them by interpreting these measures in their own language an Americanization War Information Bureau was established at the Old Court House with a sub-bureau at the Central Draft Board in the Armory.

The most important services rendered from July 1917 to April 1919 were as follows:

Draft Information .....	11,442
Questionnaires .....	23,422
Exemption Claims and Affidavits .....	22,136
First Paper Applications .....	3,989
Referred to Public and Social Agencies .....	7,185

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

The Americanization committee, in conformity with the request of President Wilson, developed Cleveland's first "Loyalty Parade," in which more than 75,000 men, women and children marched to show their devotion to the country of their adoption, and thus gave Americans of native stock a chance to learn something of their neighbors and of their duty toward them.

It conducted a school essay contest on "Why My Parents Came to America," in which 1926 essays were submitted; and it has encouraged children to interest their parents in their opportunities and their responsibilities here.

To give the native-born a sympathetic understanding of the backgrounds of the foreign-born, their political inspirations and social gifts ready for this country to make use of, the Americanization committee is making a survey of the races represented in Cleveland. The result of this survey has fully justified the experiment. In connection with it, a series of pamphlets has been prepared on the various nationalities in the city. The first three to be published were "The Slovaks of Cleveland," "The Jugoslavs of Cleveland," and "The Magyars of Cleveland." They have been a source of easy information for the native American and at the same time show our appreciation of what the people of these nationalities have contributed to Cleveland. Pamphlets on the Italians and Poles will be ready soon.

Along with this survey, sub-committees of leading representatives of the various nationalities are being organized to take the work of the Americanization Committee into the sections of the city where the foreign-born predominate.

The work of the Americanization committee is not to be judged by years of war alone. It is building for the future, and its service is of permanent and increasing value. It is introducing Cleveland to itself, and helping to make the municipality a community in the best sense of that expressive word.

# CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

## War Welcome



Lt. F. E. Welch in Speed Scout

ONE of the most interesting of the duties of the Mayor's Advisory War committee has been the proper entertainment of war-time visitors to Cleveland. The committee has arranged for and has financed such entertainment, has supplied suitable escorts upon occasion, and, by its activities along this line, has won for Cleveland recognition as a center for war work and a community with the best of war spirit.

This committee entertained the Serbian war mission, when that body of diplomats and soldiers inspected munition plants throughout the country and made plain to the American people Serbia's appreciation not only of military aid but of generous contributions to war relief measures which have eased the martyrdom of the Serb nation. It has also cared for the French Alpine chasseurs (Blue Devils) who toured the country last spring, for British and Canadian soldiers, for two groups of aviators, here in the interest of varied propaganda, and for the war-scarred veterans of the French Foreign Legion.

The Blue Devils, and the Legionaries also, were accorded welcomes unsurpassed in other cities of the country, while the



The Famous French "Blue Devils" Visit Cleveland



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

patriotic and inspirational value of their visits to Cleveland can hardly be computed. Everyone of both detachments had been wounded repeatedly, and repeatedly decorated for bravery in the field. Everyone looked and acted the hero that he was.

Their drills and parades, their visits to various manufacturing plants were occasions for an outpouring of citizens in every instance. Their speech-making, although usually hampered by the necessity for interpreters, did much to arouse the city, and they confessed, after their departure, that nowhere in America



A Few of Italy's Veterans

had they been so well received, that nowhere had they been so impressed with the patriotic spirit of a community.

The committee also entertained the squadron of British and American airmen who made the rounds of Middle Western cities in August. This tour was regarded by the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., as of special educational value, since it made apparent to the public the comparatively slight risks of flying in these days, and did much to stimulate airplane production, in which many Cleveland plants are engaged. The committee made all arrangements and footed all bills in this, as in other instances.

The Mayor's Advisory War committee also received, at a recent meeting, David Blumenthal, mayor of Colmar in Alsace.

## *CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES*

On two occasions when Italian military units visited Cleveland, these soldiers were the guests of the Mayor's war committee. They included contingents of Alpini and Bersaglieri that toured the country in aid of Liberty Loan campaigns.

However, by far the most joyful war welcome demonstrations planned by the Mayor's committee were those in honor of the homecoming of Cleveland's own troops. As each unit came back from overseas, they were welcomed. But a big general homecoming celebration for all the 45,000 Cleveland men who served in the war was reserved for June 14, 1919 (Flag Day). Practically all of these events, particularly parades held in connection with them, were directed by Capt. H. P. Shupe, chairman of the board's military committee.



THE VICTORS RETURN  
Old "Fighting Fifth" Marching from Union Depot

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

### Housing

THE Mayor's Advisory War committee has made possible the first thorough survey of Cleveland housing conditions.

The War committee voted the sum of \$5,500 to make this survey, through the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Surveyors, volunteer and otherwise, canvassed Cleveland and Greater Cleveland, listing available houses, apartments and rooms, collecting data upon rents and prices for board. They visited every house, suite or room offered for rental, determined family and other conditions which might prove of interest to the prospective renter, and prepared a comprehensive report.

This report has been the basis for the establishment of a new bureau of the Homes Registration Service, for which the city administration has provided quarters in City Hall. This bureau, undertakes to bring the war worker in touch with the individual who has rooms to rent, and to facilitate their agreement.

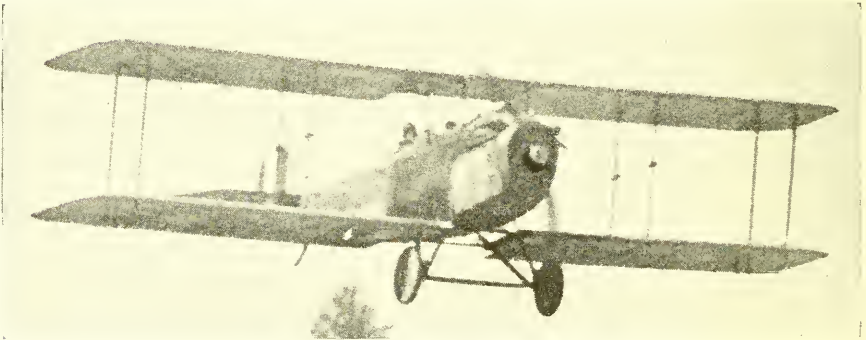
War workers who applied at the State-City Free Employment agency in City Hall were directed to the Homes Registration Service bureau, and, as they made known their wants and preferences, were directed to rooms in the locations they desired, with families of their race or faith, the prices of which accorded with their desires. This bureau, which has been in active operation since mid-October, has already proved its worth to the community. It is to be expected that the coming of peace will bring but little change.

It is to the interest of any community that its workers should find lodgings, and its landlords renters with a minimum of difficulty. This new work, made possible by the appropriations of the Mayor's Advisory War committee, is deserving of permanence. Its value to the city is likely to increase, rather than decrease, in the period of re-adjustment which must follow the advent of peace.

## *CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES*

### **Aerial Mail**

**T**HE Mayor's Advisory War committee has made possible the establishment of aerial mail service for Cleveland. The government was willing to make the city a main point on the New York-Chicago route, but the city lacked the funds with which to prepare a suitable landing space, and the war committee assumed that burden. By its grant of money it has made possible the institution of this service, and the recognition by the government of Cleveland's industrial importance.



Arrival of Mail Plane



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

### Food

AT the request of the Federal Food Administration, the Mayor's Advisory War committee financed the local Food Board. Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr., former Health Commissioner for Cleveland and now a member of the Medical Mission to Italy, supervised this work. A city and county wide organization was perfected consisting of supervisors and inspectors who kept in constant touch with every retail and wholesale dealer, all commission houses, and every grocery and bakery in the City.

It had complete charge of the food situation in Cleveland. Every barrel of flour and every pound of sugar, together with all dry groceries brought to the City, was disbursed under the authority and direction of the Food Administration. It supervised the sale of all meats, fruits, and vegetables, and established and stabilized prices in all food products. It had governmental authority to move freight, prevent hoarding, and to impose fines upon anyone not observing its mandates.

Twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars was given to the Food Administration to carry on food campaigns and \$2,000 a month appropriated for office help and inspectors.

In conjunction with the Woman's sub committee of the War Committee, the city was divided into zones. Meetings were held nightly in different sections of the city where the women of the neighborhood were given expert advice not only on the question of the conservation of food, but also on food preparation, food substitutes, canning, drying, and the elimination of waste.

The Food Administration fixed the price of staple foods and vegetables, a most essential service to the consumer. It inspected every grocery store, every bakery, every hotel and restaurant, wholesale grocery houses, drug stores and commission houses. It investigated the hoarding by private individuals. All fines for violation of its regulations were collected and paid in to the Red Cross. The amount paid to the Red Cross was \$12,000.

In the fourteen months the Administration was in existence, it is estimated that through its efforts in keeping down prices, there was a saving to the people of this community of between 10 to 12 millions of dollars. One-third of the normal flour consumption of 1000 barrels a week was saved through the

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

patriotic appeal of this Committee to the citizens of Cleveland. It is estimated that 1,500,000 pounds of sugar a month were available to the soldiers overseas by the saving of the citizens of the city.

Schedules of prices were published in the papers and distributed among the consumers so that the market might be stabilized, and the patriotic spirit of the citizens of Cleveland in complying with the rules and regulations of the Food Administration and the great saving made through their efforts, was one of the most remarkable instances of the war.



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

### Other Activities

**R**EALIZING the importance of contributing in every way possible to the care and the saving of babies, the Mayor's Advisory War committee set aside twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) to be used for that purpose.

Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) was given through the Welfare Federation to furnish milk, free, to those families that were financially unable to procure it. Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) was devoted for a campaign for the saving of babies. Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Chisholm donated to the Board a fully equipped Dispensary Automobile. This Dispensary was sent into every district of the city carrying with it nurses and physicians who gave advice, medical care and assistance to the babies and their mothers. The work was exceedingly important and met the co-operation of the mothers living in the respective districts. The efficiency of the work is best shown by the fact that in the hot summer months of July and August, 1918, the mortality among babies was forty per cent (40%) lower than ever before in the history of the city. Requests were made by the authorities at Elyria, Lorain, Paines-



Part of Selective Service Parade

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

ville and other places outside of the city to have this Auto Dispensary visit their localities, that they might give to their own people the benefit of this excellent service. In every instance these requests were granted. Physicians were also provided by the Board in this connection to give pre-natal advice to mothers in different parts of the city. This service was also very much appreciated by the mothers throughout the city.



Good Bye

The Mayor's War Board financed the American Protective League, an essential part of the Department of Justice, in which sixteen hundred business and professional men reported at all hours of the day and night and investigated the cases of deserters, slackers, food profiteers, food hoarders, etc. In twenty months there were forty thousand of these cases brought before the Protective League, of which thirty-three thousand were slackers, four thousand five hundred pro-German, sixteen hundred twenty-two I. W. W.'s and Socialists, and during that period eight hundred seventy-five wireless stations were investigated. The Department of Justice has repeatedly complimented the League for its efficient and patriotic services.

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

The War Committee, realizing the very dangerous spread of social diseases in the City of Cleveland by the war and in order to protect the health of its soldiers and also of its citizens, set aside the sum of fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000.00), as a campaign fund to fight this evil. One hundred fifty (150) wards were set aside in the City Hospital for care of the patients and men and women are now receiving, in the hospital, the very highest scientific treatment that can be provided by physicians and nurses. In connection with this the Women's Protective League, which has for its object the care of women and girls, was given the sum of one thousand dollars, (\$1,000.00) a month in order to assist them in this great welfare work. Women have been engaged, given police power and the streets of Cleveland are patrolled night and day by women, in the districts where the young girls congregate and through the efforts and assistance of this league, hundreds of girls have been taken from the streets, found employment or sent to their homes outside of the city.

The Committee furnished the money for the Committee on Patriotism and the Four-Minute Men. This Committee acting under the direction of the authorities at Washington was the medium for presenting throughout the city in the different picture-houses messages that were being sent out by the President and the Members of his Cabinet, in regard to the essential conduct of the war. It participated in all the campaigns of the Liberty Loans, Red Cross, War Chest and other activities. Two hundred fifty (250) men and women speakers volunteered their



Selective Service Men on Way to Train



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

services and spoke almost nightly in one hundred and thirty (130) theaters. It is estimated that during these campaigns the different messages sent out by the authorities at Washington were presented to a million and a half people.

The Committee financed three boys' camps which were established in the country where city boys were given the benefit of life in the country and the farmers the benefit of their services in farm work. These boys lived in camps under a director who watched over their health and comfort. The boys were sent out to the farms in the immediate neighborhood for the purpose of helping the farmers husband their crops and were a great help to the farmers especially in the truck and berry gardens adjacent to the city.

As the Government allotment for the Draft Board in the Central Armory was insufficient to meet the expense of running the armory, the trustees of the armory decided to close it. The Mayor's Advisory War Board, in order to preserve the quarters for the eleven (11) Draft Boards occupying the armory and which was also used for the reception of the soldiers, took over the Central Armory from the Board of Trustees, agreeing to pay all the running expenses. This amounts to about one thousand dollars a month.

The Committee through the Welfare Federation furnished a Community Home at 2352 E. 40th Street for the colored soldiers. Reading and writing rooms, card, smoking and recreation rooms were provided. A number of rooms were set aside for sleeping apartments; meals are furnished and forty (40) men can be taken care of at one time. It is proposed that this Community Home shall be a center where soldier boys and their friends may meet any day or evening.

Four thousand (4,000) tons of coal were purchased by the Committee for the purpose of selling it in half ton or one ton lots at cost so that the suffering of the people of the city for lack of coal, which occurred in the winters of 1917 and 1918, might be avoided. This coal was handled by the city administration.

The Committee gave financial help, sympathy and encouragement to the War Mothers' organization. This organization was of the greatest benefit in keeping in touch with the mothers of the boys in the service; assisting the mothers in the matters of allotments and questions of dependencies regarding the boys overseas and getting in communication with those in France and in every way extending the greatest help to those who needed assistance.

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

Resolutions adopted by the Committee urging the Government to provide funds to properly support men of the Army, Navy and the Marine Corps after their discharge for the period of sixty to ninety (60 to 90) days, were sent to Ohio Senators and members of the House of Representatives. This action, no doubt, contributed in no small degree to the giving of the bonus of sixty dollars to all discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

The sum of seven thousand dollars was appropriated to assist the Y. W. C. A. in the care and protection of the great number of young girls who came to Cleveland during the period of the war.

The Committee helped finance the Government Food Bulletin. Under the direction of the Superintendent of Markets this bulletin was a great service in stabilizing the price of food.

The Committee, being informed that a number of children in the City Hospital were sons and daughters of men in the service, provided clothes, shoes, etc., for these little ones and gave each of them a Christmas gift.

The Committee, recognizing the very dangerous character of the influenza epidemic, provided one hundred fifty nurses for hospital service.

The Committee financed the campaign for enlistments in the motor and aero service.



Victory Night on Public Square



## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

### A Look Ahead

PEACE came more quickly than America expected, and its problems are very likely to prove more vexing than those of war. Transition from war to peace, indeed, is sure to be far more difficult than from peace to war.

Already the Mayor's Advisory War committee is planning for this transition, and it undertakes to facilitate, so far as Cleveland is concerned, that re-adjustment and reconstruction which, today, are the biggest tasks confronting the nation.

First of its obligations is that to the returned soldier. The splendid services they have rendered, the sacrifices they have made, entitle them to the grateful appreciation of their Countrymen and to every aid and consideration. The soldier must be returned, with a minimum of inconvenience, to the industry for which his abilities and his inclination best fit him, and the Mayor's Advisory War committee keeping in touch with all industrial and manufacturing plants and business houses is co-operating with the Federal employment bureau in obtaining positions for all returning soldiers. The war worker whose past performance has deserved well of the community and the country must be directed into that work where his efforts and his training will be most productive.

The Mayor's Advisory War committee has aroused Cleveland to a sense of its obligation and responsibility to the strangers within its gates.

The work of Americanization has only been begun. It must be extended and developed.

It must continue to serve those new Americans, of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction who have shown their devotion to America. It is to introduce these people to themselves, and to those whose fathers have been longer in the land. It undertakes to arouse in them a true community spirit, for without that they can never be truly assimilated. It undertakes, at the same time, to arouse similar spirit among those of native stock, who have for too long neglected their opportunity and shirked their obligation for work along this line.

The committee, by its financial support, has made possible the first comprehensive and thorough-going housing survey in Cleveland's history, and the development, therefrom, of a Homes Registration Service, under national supervision, which simpli-

## CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

fies the lodging problem of the clerk and the factory worker. There is reason to believe that the nation will not permit this system to lapse, but, in any event, the Mayor's Advisory War committee will not let Cleveland lose what it has gained. The data obtained by the housing survey will be used to the full, and the bringing together of the worker and the landlord will be facilitated in Cleveland henceforth.

The problem of Cleveland's fuel supply is one which demands immediate attention. Unless it is solved, the city's housing problem cannot be solved, nor can its industries be assured that normal development upon which the success of any business reconstruction program must be based. The Mayor's Advisory War committee will interest itself in this.

Cleveland cannot assail its reconstruction and re-adjustment work without financial relief. The Advisory War committee has assumed the burden of maintaining the city's social agencies, as a war measure, but it can hardly continue in this work indefinitely. If such work is to continue, the city must be enabled to handle it upon some reasonable basis. The Mayor's Advisory War committee is to undertake to find some solution for this particularly vexing question. The prestige of its membership, the fact that it has made itself a clearing house for every kind of municipal activity in war time, will justify any effort along this line, and make it more effective.

The Mayor's Advisory War committee also is undertaking a study of occupational disease, particularly as it concerns Cleveland, as a part of its reconstruction program, the whole aim of which is to make the city a better place to live in. It is busy with the rent question, now especially acute since the rush of war work and the scarcity of building materials has prevented the normal growth of Cleveland's housing accommodations. It is making sure, too, that the vacant lot gardening movement in the city does not die for want of encouragement.

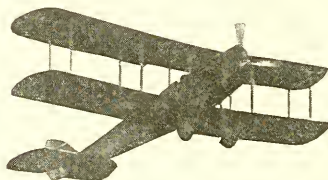
But the War committee's greatest work in the next months is to be along the line of co-ordinating the efforts and the thought of civic organizations which have not made the most of their opportunities.

Cleveland is full of organizations, associations and societies which are working out their pet problems, and neglecting those of their neighbors. The Mayor's committee has met with much success in bringing these groups of citizens together for genuine

## *CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES*

public service, but the work is not yet completed. Now it plans to bring together in harmonious endeavor for Cleveland the leaders of a score of organizations, and to interest them in the consideration not only of civic problems but also of those which concern themselves with the establishment and growth of the city's prestige, its industrial well-being, and its foreign trade possibilities.

It hopes, indeed, by drafting the services of these bodies, to work out a systematic scheme for directing into useful channels the efficiency and the enthusiasm which characterizes them. The Mayor's Advisory War committee is the one organization in Cleveland which can weld these groups of workers together. If its plan succeeds, Cleveland must profit tremendously through their concerted efforts.



# CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

## MAYOR'S ADVISORY WAR COMMITTEE

HON. HARRY L. DAVIS, Mayor

Cleveland, April 1, 1919.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919

#### RECEIPTS

##### Cash—

Red Cross .....	\$150,000.00
Cleveland War Council.....	125,000.00
Interest .....	1,620.68
Contributions .....	120.50
Fees from Students .....	37.00

##### Sales—

Potatoes and Buckwheat....	\$11,322.76
Blankets .....	1,810.50
Tractors .....	900.00
Coal .....	4,200.00
Supplies .....	427.53
Office Furniture .....	317.00
Boys' Camp Equipment .....	62.00
Cook Books .....	1,108.22
Bulletin Boards .....	176.00
Buttons .....	14.35
Pamphlets .....	20.63
Fertilizer .....	1,339.75
Plowing Fees .....	643.00
	22,353.74

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Total Receipts .....	\$299,119.72
Total Expenditures .....	286,289.30

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Cash Balance .....\$ 12,830.42



# CLEVELAND'S WAR ACTIVITIES

## MAYOR'S ADVISORY WAR COMMITTEE

Statement from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919

	Appropriations	Expenditures	Balance
Advertising for Recruiting Men for Motor & Aero Service .....	\$ 604.38	\$ 592.13	\$ 12.25
Americanization Committee .....	37,450.00	29,053.92	8,396.02
American Protective League .....	17,500.00	17,446.87	55.13
Bastille Day .....	503.85	503.85	.....
Boys' Camps .....	3,100.00	2,398.15	701.85
Bureau of Markets .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Campaign for Control of Venereal Diseases.....	50,000.00	2,291.42	47,708.58
Central Armory .....	1,988.28	1,988.28	.....
Chamber of Commerce—Housing and Sanitation.	5,110.52	5,110.52	.....
City of Cleveland for Aero Mail Service Landing.	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Cleveland Children's Year Committee.....	15,000.00	10,786.34	4,213.66
Cleveland Labor Employers .....	37.20	37.20	.....
Cleveland League of Nursing Education.....	3,170.00	3,170.00	.....
Cleveland War Service Record .....	7,012.75	3,500.85	3,511.90
Community Home Centers—Board of Education..	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Food Conservation Committee (North).....	13,965.88	13,895.70	70.18
County Draft Board .....	13,101.90	12,685.33	416.57
County Food Administration .....	18,284.00	17,898.28	385.72
County Food Commissioners (Dunham).....	25,000.00	23,543.15	* 1,456.85
Cuyahoga County Federal Housing Bureau—			
Housing Survey .....	5,000.00	4,904.71	95.29
Federal Rental Adjustment Board.....	942.60	942.60	.....
U. S. Homes Registration Bureau.....	2,773.42	2,773.42	.....
Cuyahoga Co. Non-War Construction Committee..	35.64	35.64	.....
Cuyahoga County War Service League.....	1,000.00	911.00	89.00
Emergency Coal Pile .....	19,765.42	19,765.42	.....
Executive Committee of Legal Advisory Board...	52.98	52.98	.....
Flag Day Celebration—June 14, 1918.....	3,500.00	3,484.72	15.28
General Office and Administrative.....	29,586.05	29,586.05	.....
Liberty Row Memorial .....	4,500.00	4,356.05	143.95
Military Committee .....	35,449.50	21,789.37	13,660.13
Military Hospital Committee .....	606.62	606.62	.....
Military Training Camp Association .....	2,500.00	1,017.53	1,482.47
Patriotism Committee .....	2,716.56	2,556.87	159.69
Prevention of Waste Committee.....	156.00	.....	.....
Provo-Marshall General .....	1,385.02	1,385.02	.....
Publicity Committee .....	60.00	60.00	.....
Scholarship Fund for Pupil Nurses.....	2,500.00	1,075.00	1,425.00
War Garden .....	20,000.00	12,933.89	7,066.11
War Mothers of America .....	1,000.00	770.79	229.21
War Service Committee of Amer. Library Ass'n..	500.00	489.48	* 10.52
Women's Committee .....	19,600.00	19,015.55	584.45
Women's Protective Association .....	3,000.00	1,218.54	1,781.46
Christmas Gifts and Clothing for Children at			
City Hospital .....	500.00	500.00	.....
Young Women's Christian Association.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
U. S. Employment Service.....	4,333.33	.....	4,333.33
	\$396,291.90	\$286,289.30	\$110,004.60
			* 1,467.37
			\$108,537.23

\* Balance not used returned to General Fund



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